

It has pleased His Majesty the King to make the following appointments: JONATHAN AUSTIN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, vice Godfrey Brown, resigned.

SANFORD BALLARD DOLE. Fourth Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Abraham Fornander, deceased. GEORGE JAMES ROSS,

Auditor-General, vice John S. Walker, resigned.

SAMUEL MILLS DAMON, Member of the Board of Health, vice G. Trousseau, resigned.

Iolani Palace, Dec. 28, 1887.

Department of Foreign Affairs.

The following notice has been forwarded to the Board of Health:

December 29th, 1887. Sm-I have the honor to forward for the information of the Honolulu Board of Health the following extract from a letter received by this Department from H. M. Acting Charge d'Affaires in Valpariaso, Chile, dated Nov. 30, 1887:

"I beg to inform you of the reappearance of the cholera epidemic at Santiago and other places in Chile, but up to the present date there is no official information of its existence at this port.

"It has been officially declared by the proper local authorities that Santiago is infected. The number of cases in that city on the 29th inst. (November) was 72, daily was about 50."

"Peru and other countries of South America will not permit the entry of vessels sailing from Chilian ports unless they subject themselves to quarantine."

In recommending this important matter to your attention.

> I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, H. W. MIST,

Dr. N. B. Emerson,

President Board of Health, &c., &c., K. M. KOAHOU, has this day been ap-

pointed Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Hilo, Hawaii, in place of D. Kamai, resigned. L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Dec. 24, 1887. JACOB M. W. SILVER, has this day been

authorized to Perform Marriage Ceremony for the Kingdom L. A. THURSTON, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Dec. 14, 1887. 1197 3t In re the Trustees of the Fort Street Church and Con-

gregation. the Second Foreign Church and Congregation of Honolula, which name and style was, by Resolution of Privy Council, on the 28th day of January, 1856, changed to the Trustees of Fort Street Church and Congregation, has, pursuant to the Laws in such case made and provided, duly filed, with the undersigned, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a Certificate thereto annexed, as required by Law; now,

Notice is hereby given to any and all persens who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation. that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the Interior Office on or before the 26th day of January, 1888, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the said Interior Office, in Altiolani Hale, Honolulu, at II a m, of that day, and show cause why said petition should not be granted.

L A THURSTON. Minister of Interior. Interior office, Nov 23, 1857.

Marriage Bells.

William L. Cottrell, assistant engineer of the steamer Kinau, and Henrietta T. Peterson were united in marriage at the residence of the latter's parents, at Palama, on Saturday evening, Rev. Geo. Wallace officiating. The house and premises were brilliantly il-luminated with Japanese lanterns, while evergreens and flags were artistically arranged on all sides. After the ceremony congratulations were in order, followed by dancing and a collation, which were participated in by a large concourse of friends and relations of the happy couple. The presents were numerous and handsome.

1887-1888.

The old year went out and the new year came in, in Honolulu, with all the racket and noise that the most ardent enthusiast in noting changes in times and seasons could desire. Steam whistles, bells, bombs, tin horns and shoutings closed out the ledger of '87 and opened the record of '88. However, while the streets were noisy with elements of disquiet to people of weak nerves, Mr. Wray Taylor was operating on the chimes of Kau-makapili Chirch and ushering in the new year with sounds of a more refined character than those on the streets. By the morning dawn the bombs ceased to explode, the tin horns were hung up in silence and the re-mainder of New Year's Day passed off with the usual decorum of a Honolulu Sunday.

Present to the Law Library.

Governor Dominis last week presented a lot of handsome books to the Law Library. The list comprises one set Commercial Relations between the United States and Foreign Countries, 2 volumes; The Geneva Arbitra-tion, 4 volumes; The Berlin Arbitration; The Washington Arbitration: The British Case and Evidence before the Geneva Arbitration, 3 volumes; The British Counter Case at Geneva; Foreign Relations of the United States, 1870, 1871, 1872, 3 volumes; Treaties and Conventions between the United States and other Powers; Report of the United States Com-missioners to the Paris Exposition, 6 volumes. The Governor's favor was acknowledged, as follows:

Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1887.

His Excellency John O. Dominis—Dear

Sir: The Justices of the Supreme Court direct me to convey their thanks for the generosity with which you have been pleased this day to present the Law Library of the Supreme Court with a lot of books containing 22 volumes. This set is considered an invaluable addition to the Law Library. I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,

Deputy Clerk.

Hawaiian Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1888.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

VOLUME 22 of the WEEKLY GAZETTE ends with the paper issued on Dec. 27. The new volume will not be sent to any except those who have paid in advance. Hereafter there will be no deviation from this rule of prepayment.

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR" to each of the subscribers of the Gazette is the hearty wish of every one engaged in editing, publishing or printing it.

Some of our old patrons, who have taken the Gazette for years, may think that our rule requiring prepay ment of subscription in all cases, in advance, is too exacting. These are the terms given in other countries: and if those who doubt the propriety of establishing them here could examine our subscription book and see how many delinquents are on it who have not paid for one, two and even four years, they would not only be convinced of the necessity of a change but would wonder how the manager has been able to import his necessary stock of paper, and pay his printers, under such a slack system.

ONE of our oldest subscribers, who has taken the paper from the start, and promptly prepays on every first day of January, writes: "I like the present management of the GAZETTE, and trust it will not flinch in its faith ful adherence to Reform and the present Government. This is a time to ry men's souls and show the metal they are made of. Moreover, it is a life and death struggle, (through which the Government will be safely brought, if true to itself and the peo ple.) when no honest man can afford not to show his colors. There is no avoiding the conclusion that the struggle is to be on the present line of policy, come what may. God help our leaders to do just this very thing, and posterity will bless them."

The year 1887 was not uneventful at home or abroad. Even a mere sketch of Hawaiian history for the twelve months, with necessary explanations dating back for a few years, would take more space than the regulation newspaper article. Opening in the midst of a heyday of extravagance and misgovernment. the culmination of a protracted regime of rottenness, the year soon brought forth the Samoan mission monstrosity, in which the germ of sound statesmanship ap provable by the world was buried WHEREAS, a Corporation originally chartered as deep under a rolling avalanche of ontrageous scandal. This episode proved the last intolerable item in a record of national disgrace, and the chief tributaries to the revenues arose and smashed the maladministration together with the system that had given scope for its development. Under a new fundamental law gained by revolutionary methods to which resistance was offered, this Kingdom obtained a thoroughly independent Legislature, the extra session of which, convened to adapt affairs to the new order, had just risen as the year went out. An attempt to engraft the old methods of irresponsi ble government on the new stock, made during this session, met with what may be deemed a decisive defeat. The new year begins with a reconstructed Reform Ministry stronger than the original one, and it appears safe to congratulate the nation on the prospect of an administration in the interest of the people, without serious obstruction, until the

Queen Kapiolani's visit to the United States and to Queen Victoria's jubilee celebration in London-although, through the apprehension of the heavy bills coming upon an impoverished treasury, not very favorably viewed at home—was attended by many pleasant manifestations of friendship toward this country by the rulers and people of America and Great Britain. Her Majesty returned home improved in health and doubtless in understanding, and it is pleasing to note that her popularity is in nowise diminished. The definite extension of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States for seven years, together with the reformed administration, has stimulated commercial hope, expectation and enterprise favorably in an undoubted degree.

Neighboring groups in the Pacific have had sad trouble. Samoans have been mortified by the violent deposition of their rightful King, Malietoa, and the installation of the pretender, Tamasese, without appearance of justice, by the German fleet. Terrible encounters have taken place between the Spaniards and their newly acquired subjects in the Caroline Islands, and news of more bloodshed is anticipated in the next communications.

In Australasia there have been interesting if not startling developments. The conference of Colonial Agents-General in London has resulted in at least two important eventualities. The Imperial Government has been moved to make such representations to the Govern ment of France as have induced the latter to recede from the position they had been stubbornly maintaining in the New Hebrides. Imperial assistance has been procured for a large increase in the maritime de-

maintained. The free trade colonies are much disturbed by agitations protectionists. There have been some changes of administrations, the latest being in New Zealand, where the astate and veteran politician, Sir Julius Vogel, has had to give the leadership of affairs over to Major Atkinson, who promises economy and retrenchment as the policy to deliver the colony out of its this year. Glancing at the United States we

year much exercised over the efforts to administer the Inter-State Commerce Act of Congress, devised to abolish anomalies in the vast railway carrying traffic of the country. American emulation has been excited in railway matters by the be the Atlantic to the Pacific, with a line of splendid steamships between the Pacific terminus and the Orient. One result of this new rival's appearance has been the shortening of time over United States transcontinental routes, until the traveler is now whisked from New York to San Francisco in five days and a few hours. The United States' acquisition of naval privileges near this port, in consideration of the ex-tension of the Reciprocity Treaty, is worthy of mention in a reference to that country. It betokens no indifference, to say the least, on the part of the United States regarding her maritime interests that Congress should have asked for such a concession. The President's one idea message to Congress has been one of the notable American incidents in the end of the year, but whether it will bring about the economic changes apparently intended is doubtful. New York State having been regarded as the key to the Presidential situation, the Democratic retention of the strings in the late elections there means that Cleveland will be renominated by the Democrats. Other elections have left prognostications a basis six of one and half a dozen of the other. By the execution of the Chicago Anarchists, in spite of immense endeavors to save them, the world has been informed that law is to be supreme in the Land of Liberty. Charleston has celebrated with great heartiness its restoration from the effects of the terrible earthquakes of the previous year. A demonstration of patriotism on a colossal scale has taken place in Philadelphia, to celebrate the centennial of the

national Constitution. Coming to Europe we have only space for a mere catalogue of the year's events. The jubilee of the great and good Queen Victoria's reign drew all the world to London. An other experiment with coercion in Ireland, together with social disturbances in London and agrarian troubles in Scotland, clouds the British political horizon. France has attested the stability of republican institutions by a peaceful change of rulers at the close of abnor mal excitement. Prince Alexander was chased off the Bulgarian throne by Russia, but Prince Ferdinand has succeeded him and declined to be bundled off in like unceremonious manner. Just about the right time for the new King, and intended to be for the peace of Europe, a triple alliance was formed by Germany, Austria and Italy, Great Britain concurring. Storms that piped up suddenly from border episodes threatened to burst between Germany and France, but they have happily blown over. The latest news indicated that not improbably the long expected crash may come shortly in a conflict between Russia and Austria, into which it would be strange if all Europe were not drawn. Germany is sad over the Prince, while the old Emperor is steadily failing under the tremendous weight of nearly a century.

the French government has not been referred to in the papers, and this is compelled to resign and retire to private life solely because the national legislature, which represents the French nation, had lost confidence in own, but for the acts of others associated with him. The President of Ministry of Hawaii. France is the constitutional head of that great nation, and in one sense supreme, yet he is subordinate to the munications under the guise of public People who place him in authority. In case of irreconcilable disagreement between him and his constituency, he must give way, not they. Many feared that the election of a new presthe excitable elements of the population, especially from the monarchists, but Grevy's successor, President Carnot was elected by the Legislature and installed in his office not only without an outbreak of any kind, but amid the huzzas of the whole French republic. This peaceful change of to give assurance of her stability than any recent event in her history.

It may not have occurred to those who have casually read the late French political news, that there is a marked resemblance between the situation in France and Hawaii. Differing from her in that we have a monarchical form of government, while she has a republican, yet there remains this very close similarity, that our sovereign was, like hers. chosen by the National Legislature, which must therefore be in both countries alike, the supreme power term. Hawaii is not only a constitu-

is not improbable that the next may

be chosen in the same way. It is a principle of modern political economy that governments exist by and for the People, ("by the grace of God," if you please) If, therefore, supreme power emanates from the People and rests in them, it behooves the sovereign and government, whether of a republic or monarchy troubles. Melbourne is inviting the of fifty millions, or of less than a world to an International Exposition | hundred thousand, to be in harmony with the People and with their constitutionally chosen representatives. find our great neighbor early in the | This, to speak plainly, is the political situation in Hawaii, as well as in France, England and America. In each of these countries, the power of the People is supreme, and the sovereign of each must of necessity be in harmony with them or make room for one that is. In England, the ginning of operations in earnest over prime minister being the actual the Canadian Pacific Railway from ruler, this rule applies, in that coun try, to him.

The distressing deadlock in affairs has been ended, with the exception of the still unsettled question of the personal veto power claimed by the King. His Majesty has yielded the point regarding the filling of the vacant seat in the Cabinet, having signed the commission of Mr. Jona. Austin, who was nominated by the other three Ministers when Mr. Godfrey Brown resigned the portfolio of all that such introduction necessitates Foreign Affairs. The King has also receded from his attempt to control official appointments, in signing the commission of Mr. B. Dole as Fourth Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. When or how the status of the Court is to be settled, with respect to the repeal of the Act of 1886 which makes a reversion to three Justices, we are not at present informed. Probably the constitutionality of the repealing measure will be submitted to the newly constituted Court. Since there seems to be a general opinion that the Auditor General's office properly conducted would be more than worth its maintenance, there will scarcely be two opinions regarding the wisdom of the selection of Mr. George J. Ross as the incumbent. His name stands high in the community both as an accounting expert and a man of strict integrity. The King having abandoned his tactics of obstruction to the administrative functions of the Ministry, the Legislature has adjourned without day subject to the call of the President. In view of recent events the Assembly had no other course, without jeopardizing the interests of the whole people. Therefore, the community will excuse the omission of the usual pageantry of prorogation for the pres-

New Zealand, whose extravagant policy brought that country to the verge of bankruptcy, has been making a sorry exhibition of himself since Premier Atkinson's accession to of- has been overthrown, and with Minisfice. He kept on living in the Pre- ters servile enough to change their mier's official residence, at the same time keeping a policeman, in the pay of the government, as his body servant. When a supporter of the Ministry moved for information on the flunky matter, Sir Julius rose in a towering rage and poured a torrent of insult upon members of the house in general. Later Sir Julius tried to create a diversion against the new Government's policy of economy and large appropriations for objects retrenchment, by trying to get the Ministry drawn out on the tariff question-or free trade and protection. His intention was evidently to raise the protection cry in order to leader of the Opposition, however, by introducing a resolution that gave the quietus to the protection matter dangerous illness of the Crown for the session. Then Sir Julius, because he could not force the new issue on the House, withdrew in a pet from the chamber, taking a number of his more subservient followers politician is only the type of a class to be found in every country, who that the late President Grevy was act as if they had a divine right to office and who cannot maintain decent equanimity when in the cold outer shades. It is such a class representing the plundering and riothim. Public confidence had been ing of the late administration, which withdrawn, however, for no act of his has been at the bottom of the desperate efforts to overthrow the Reform

> Ir the Bulletin is victimized by comopinion, which in reality are instigated by base private motives, that is our contemporary's own lookout. our friends for proof of an assertion said that one of our contemporary's late correspondents, whose motives dead away in advance of the publication of his letter. The Butletin exeven temporarily effective. Last evedoes not exist in the community. Perhaps it imagines that it can so has been serving, which has been set proving sufficient for emergencies it was fatally defective. The Bulle-tia's bland explanation of the recent conduct of a certain native paper's marines. Competent translators gave

the People or the Legislature, and it Reform movement. If it was right ing from the effects of it. The tr to give publicity to such things then, what is there in the circumstances to make it wrong now? There is not any his mind shall be then capal doubt that the Bulletin was aware of the nature of the recent movement and effect, is a matter of very among native reactionaries, abetted by foreign renegades, but it suited that paper's partisan policy to conceal the facts from the public, aggravating such conduct by attempting to deceive people with mock-heroic attacks on the GAZETTE for having done its duty. Our contemporary ought grace fully to subside; its course in recent events has been anything but lustrous, in either obvious intent or accomplished results.

to some of the necessary results of the King's attempt to recover the irresponsible powers of which he was shorn by the present Constitution. particularly in the way of preparing men's minds to receive and credit the substance, at least, of current rumors pointing to an intended counter-revolution. Among the other inevitable consequences of his course, which we have heretofore alluded to, incidentally, there is one in particular to which the King and his backers will do well to give their very serious consideration. We refer to the introduction of the King's name and acts into the arena of active politics, with and implies. Although this cannot be a matter of indifference to any friend of our present system, or to any well-wisher of the cause of constitutional monarchy, it is something which most particularly concerns the sovereign and those who uphold him in his present course, and who assume to be his especial friends. Power and responsibility must go together, and they must be in some degree commensurate. It is idle to expect that sensible, practical men, possessed of a decent share of character and self respect, and having any reputation at stake, will consent to accept the re sponsibility for a policy which they do not advise and cannot control. It is true there have been men too many of them-who were willing to hold Cabinet positions on such unmanly and degrading conditions. But nobody ever thought of giving them credit for a scrap of principle, or regarded them as anything but a set of poor creatures, who were will ing to do any amount and kind of dirty work in exchange for the emoluments of office. Such was the kind of men, who, up to less than six months ago, composed our national administration. The aroused public spirit of an injured and indignant people having driven this disreputable crew from office, constitutional safeguards were erected which it was hoped and intended should render it SIR JULIUS VOGEL, ex Premier of impossible for them, or any like them, to ever again defile the seats of power in this country, at least during the lifetime of the present generation. Even under the system which professed opinions from day to day to suit the varying whim of their master, and ready to eat their own words whenever required, the fiction of royal irresponsibility was sufficiently transparent. When Gibson, Nen-

one. Instead of furnishing the break up the Ministry's majority and King with a decent screen for regain office for himself. Premier his acts, they only covered them his acts, they only covered them Atkinson checkmated the crafty selves with contempt. The difficulties of the case were inherent, and such as neither they nor any other set of men, however unscrupulous and however ardent, could possibly overcome. The fact is that the policy of the King was so entirely destitute of anything like statesmanship, and his measures so absurd and impracti One phase of the recent change in with him. The famous New Zealand cable, that no Ministry could father them without sacrificing everything like consistency, and even plausibility. If, then, with men in office who were willing to go to any lengths in the way of acting as scapegoats, it was impossible to preserve the royal reputation, or save their theory of royal irresponsibility from painful dilapidation, how must it be with a Ministry who positively refuse to lend themselves to any such purpose. and who, when the King opposes their measures, or refuses to accept their advice, do not hesitate to state the fact plainly in the face of the world. The answer is very plain. The King having chosen to enter the However, to anticipate any desire of field of politics in opposition to his Cabinet and Legislature, will have ident would create disturbance among made in these columns, it may be to take his chance in the arena of discussion and criticism precisely as any other politician, without the were self-evident, gave his authorship slightest figment of Ministerial responsibility behind which to hide himself. His acts will have to stand hibits a proneness to making use of solely on their merits whenever they bluff without the skill to render it have any-his motives will be open to the same aspersions and suspicions government has done more to ning's issue shows it silly enough to as other people's, while his state pastrengthen confidence in France, and presume blindly upon ignorance that pers of all kinds, including his socalled veto messages, will be required to display decent grammar and some hide the discomfiture of the faction it | regard for sense, just as though they were written by common people. We back out of sight by the Constitution | do not suppose that he realizes in any degree how ill-fitted he is to where the malcontent scribes averred | meet such an ordeal. If he did, he would certainly never have put himself into such a predicament. It seems never to have occurred to him management may be given to the that ignorance, selfishness, trickiness and conceit appear more, rather our correspondents the gist of that than less ridiculous and odious, when paper's sentiments, which with the exhibited by a man who writes Rex picture exhibition left no room for after his name. Being one of those of the nation. In every sense of the doubt as to the sinister designs being to whom the gods have denied the promoted. Our evening contemporary gift of seeing themselves as others fenses of the Colonies, where in fu-ture a very creditable navy is to be two Kings having been elected by tactics before the consummation of the cover his mistake, even when suffer-

House should not cost a cent, the

real nature of the performance

too plain to deceive any

was

will come sure enough, provid keeps on as he is going, and wh tracing the genetic relation of consequence.

THE King is reported to have

that the Legislature might be an

his policy, but the country was him. This observation simply that the King has been misled noise of a small faction into a erroneous belief, one, too, from the undeceiving of His Maje not likely to linger. Those who instilled this dangerous notice the royal mind talked to the effect before the elections. The WE have already called attention form party might get the Noble would never return a majority of Representatives. Yet the Refe made a clean sweep from Haw Niihau. Does the King suppose the Legislature in opposing h tempts to recover his absolute a are simply working out the far of the popular feeling that comp him to surrender his former pr sions? Those who have deceived know better than that. They full well that the people's repretives have their hands square of pulse of the nation, and that the ceedings in the legislative cha are responsive to the throbbin popular sentiment throughout group. If not, the ignorance of factionists is equally pronou with their low cunning, making presence in the community de pernicious. We have uttered hard and strong views during past two weeks; but the hard the stronger the sentiments the have given expression to, the unfeignedly hearty have been terms of approval with which con tion has been endorsed from the most parts of the Kingdom. Me of the Legislature have in large ber visited their respective homes the present crisis loomed up. time returning to the councils country more unitedly and deter edly resolved than before tostruggle between People and P gative through with a victor issue on the side of popular free What do these facts import, that the people are now resc determined, once for all, to se bounds beyond which kingly as tion shall come no further! No better than some of those wh eager now to obtain preferme the sacrifice of the dearest privi of freeborn humanity, knows the King is being urged to risk his fort, dignity, and perhaps regal pedimenta that he values more hi than either, in the issues of a sil gle similar to that which, once begun in any other country, har variably had the ultimate res overweening royalty emerging the lists with bedraggled plume battered prestige. Still, those t erous advisers of King Kalakan willing to see him contribute a takes while they stand by what may fall to their rand hands in the barely possible and ality of temporary success crow the precarious venture of the Mo. Legal Advertisements. mann, Creighton and the rest of them came before the Legislature to advo-

SUPREME COURT OF cate measures which they had al-Discharge of T. E. KROUSE, a Basis fore Judd, C. J. ready publicly condemned, or to ask ORDER FOR BEARING APPLICATION FOR which they had solemnly assured the

Whereas the above named banks Krouse, has this day filed a petition left from his debts under Section 16 of il 1884, relating to Banksupter; and Whereas, It appears from the rest that six months have expired since the tion of the said T. E. Krouse as a bank New therefore it is ordered therefore tion of the said T. E. Krouse as a braker.

Now therefore it is ordered that M. DAY, the 11th day of January, 1888, at S. A. M., at Chambers, at Allioiani Hare. Be and the same is bereby appointed for the application for said bankrages of from his debts; at which time and predictors who have proved their debts proceeding may appear and show cause they have, why the said bankrage should granted his said discharge.

And it is further ordered that this published in the Hawaman Gazzaria, paper published in thoulum, Cabaspace of three weaks, and also that given by mail by the Clerk to all saids.

s have proved their claims against upt of the time and place of hearing on for discharge.

Dated this 22d day of December, 1985.

EDWARD PRESTUS.

Justice Society

Attest: J. H. Russy.

Second Deputy

SUPREME COURT OF Hawat in Islands. - In Products of the Batate of ESTHER A. COLES

Lale. Koolanloa, Oake, derraced. Order as ing sime for Probate of Will and directing incation of nonice of the same.

A document, parporting to be the last we Testument of Esifier R. Coles, detered on the 14th slay of Docember, 18th, here peto said Probate Court, and a petition Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Testimonetary to William H. Coles, of Larsaid, having been filed by him.

It is hereby ordered, that WEDNESDA aleventh day of January, 1888, at 10 a local of said day, at the Court Boom of said Chambers in Aithough Hale. Homolain, the same its, hereby appeared that the time in large and Will and hearing said application and where any person interested may appeared the stame in large and where any person interested may appeared the stame the said Will, and the granting of Testamentary.

contest the said Will, and the granting of Testamentary.

It is further ordered, that notice the given by publication, for three successive in the Hawantas Gazztra, a newspaper and published in Honolane.

Dated Honolan, December 14, 1887.

By the Court:

St 1197 HENRY SMITH, Deputy to

SUPREME COURT OF
SUPREME COURT OF
Hawarian Islands.—In Probate, in the
ter of the Estate of MATTHIAS KIRCH,
late of Henoluin, Osho, deceased.
On filling the petition and accounts of
Forbes and Wo. G. Irwin, Excentures of to
the above named, deceased, wherein to
to be allowed \$1,291.78, and charge that
with \$4,788.05, and sal that the same a
crammined and approved, and that a
may be made of distribution of the person
maining in their hands to the persons
entitled, and discharging them and their
from all further responsibility as such as from all further responsibility as such from all further responsibility as such at its ordered, that WEDNESDAY, the of January 1888, at ten o'clock a. a., at 6 in the Court House at Honolulu, he and hereby is appointed as the time and heaving said petition and accounts, an personal interested may then and there and show causs. If any they have, using the other transfer. hat this order, in the English language lefted in the Hawaman Gatarra, a printed and published in Honologe.

of Dog

Sattable for arapping paper, in loca of LOO AUSTRAL BALLITE OFFE